REMARKS

Applicants express appreciation to the Examiner for the courtesy of the recent interview granted to Applicants' attorney. The claim amendments made by this paper are consistent with the proposed claim amendments and with other suggestions made by the Examiner during the course of the Interview held June 17, 2004.

The latest Office Action mailed May 18, 2004, considered claims 1-3, 5, 6, 8-10, 20, 21, 26-28 and 30-39. Claims 1-3, 5-13, 15-21, 26-28 and 30-37 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Harrison (U.S. Patent No. 5,694,163) in view of Schein (U.S. Patent No. 6,323,911)[1].

By this paper, claims 1, 20 and 26 (the only independent claims at issue) have been amended and new claims 40-45 have been added[2]. Accordingly, claims 1-3, 5, 6, 8-10, 20, 21, 26-28 and 30-45 now remain pending.

Claim 1 is directed to a method and claims 20 and 26 are directed to corresponding device and computer-readable media claims for displaying video and chat in various selectable display modes, each mode defining the relative positions and sizes of the frames that are used to display the video and chat. As recited in the claims, the selection of a link that is displayed with the video and chat, causes at least one of the size and position of the chat frame to change. The selection of the link can also cause the video frame to change, as recited in new dependent claims 34-35. The link can include, but is not limited to, such things as an object that is displayed within the chat frame. (see new dependent claims 36-37). It will be noted, as discussed during the interview, that after the link is selected, that the video continues to be displayed in the first video frame. The display of the first frame can remain the same (new claims 40-42) or change (new claims 43-45).

The embodiments of the invention can also include the display and selection of at least one additional link that corresponds with at least one additional display mode that is different

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[1] Although the prior art status of the cited art is not being challenged at this time, Applicants reserve the right to challenge the prior art status of the cited art at any appropriate time, should it arise. Accordingly, any arguments and amendments made herein should not be construed as acquiescing to any prior art status of the cited art.

[2] Support for the new claims is based on existing claims and the disclosure corresponding to Figures 4-6 (claims 40-42) and Figure 7 (claim 43-45). These dependent claims have been modified slightly from those presented during the interview to provide more consistent and thorough coverage of the claimed embodiments.

than the first and second display modes and that when selected causes at least one of the size and position of at least one of the first and second frames to change. (see dependent claims 38-39),

The primary reference cited by the Examiner, Harrison, discloses a method and system for inserting a television program TV signal into an encoded TV signal, such that the television program can be displayed in a first window and so that chat encoded data can be displayed in a second window. Col. 2, ll. 56-65. Harrison fails, however, to disclose any method or system in which the relative size or position of the video and chat windows are modified in response to a selection of a displayed link.

The secondary reference cited by the Examiner, Schein, is directed to a system for using television schedule information and, more particularly, to an interactive television guide. The portions of Schein that were referenced[3] by the Examiner relate to a program information menu (130) and a corresponding browsing window (134) that can be displayed on top of primary programming being rendered on a display screen (132).[4]

As disclosed, the "Program InfoMenu 130" is used to display information about the primary programming (Figure 5B; Col. 10, ll. 30-42), or to display information relating to other programming while viewing the currently tuned program (Figure 5C, Col. 10, ll. 48-52). Schein also discloses that according to one 'exemplary configuration, the InfoMenu 130 includes a browsing window 134 that displays the program corresponding to the InfoMenu information.' (Figure 5C, Col. 10, ll. 58-61). Accordingly, the viewer can utilize the browsing window 134 of the InfoMenu 130 as an actual picture-in-picture of the primary programming that is being displayed on the display screen (Figure 5B), or to display different programming (Figure 5C).

Applicants respectfully submit, however, that neither of the references disclose any embodiment in which a link is displayed along with the displayed video and chat and that, when selected, causes at least the chat frame to change its size and/or position, and while still displaying the video in the first frame.

The Examiner states that Schein discloses such a link in Figure 5; Col.1, ln.58 thru Col.2, ln.23; and Col. 10, ll. 30-65. Applicant, however, strongly disagrees. Schein fails to make any reference at all to a displayed link that is displayed with the video and chat and that can be

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[3] The portions of Schein referenced by the Examiner for rejecting the independent claims consists of the following: Col.1, ln.58 thru Col.2, ln.23; Col.10, ll.30-65; and Figure 5C
[4] Id.

selected to change the size/position of the chat and/or video display frames. Instead, the referenced disclosure teaches one how to display programming that is being browsed on the InfoMenu 130. (Col. 2, ll. 15-19; Col. 10, ll. 57-65). As specifically stated "A single click of [a remote control] cylinder 24 would take the viewer to the browsed program. The remote control device may also include means for switching the sound between the currently tuned program and the program in the browsing window 134." (Col. 10, ll. 61-65). Accordingly, a user can click a cylinder to change the display in the primary video window to display the video that was being displayed in the (PIP) browser window. This, however, merely switches what is being displayed in the primary frame. It does not change the size or position of the second frame, as claimed. Furthermore, Applicants still submit that clicking a cylinder on the remote is not the same a selecting a separate object that is displayed within the chat frame (see claims 36-37).

Furthermore, even assuming *arguendo*, that Schein did disclose a link that is displayed for selection by a viewer, there is no disclosure to support the Examiners assertion that Schein enlarges the size of a chat frame when the *purported* link is selected. In making the assertion, the Examiner has suggested that Figure 5C shows 2 frames (132 (TV) and 134 (Chat)). However, it will be pointed out that frame 134 comprises the browser window, which is not used to display chat. Instead, it is used to display the programming corresponding to the InfoMenu 130, as previously described. Nevertheless, even assuming *arguendo*, that the browsing window 134 could display chat, there is no teaching in Schein for altering the size or position of the browsing window 134, even if a link was displayed and selected. To the contrary, the Schein browsing window does not change its size or position when a viewer selects a program. Instead, the selection of a program merely causes the program to be displayed on the primary display. (Col. 10, ll. 61-62). Accordingly, Schein fails to disclose or even suggest modifying the size and position of the browsing window 134 relative to the display screen 132. At the very most, the programming displayed on the browsing window 134 is selected from the InfoMenu 130 and channeled to the display screen 132, thereby replacing the previous programming, so that both screens 132 and 134 show the same thing (e.g., Figure 5B).

Applicants also submit that it is not logical to argue that Schein's teaching of replacing the video in the primary display frame with the video from the browser frame is analogous to the claimed modification of the size or position of the secondary frame, particularly since the claims

clearly recite that the primary frame continues to display the video in the first frame, something which is clearly not taught by the cited art, as discussed during the interview.
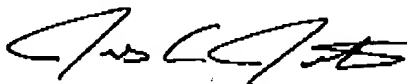
For at least the foregoing reasons, Applicants respectfully submit that neither Schein nor Harrison disclose a link that is displayed with chat and video and that can be selected to change the size/position of the display frames, while continuing to display the video in the first frame.

Accordingly, for at least the foregoing reasons, applicant respectfully submits that the pending claims 1-3, 5-6, 8-10, 20-21, 26-28 and 30-45 are neither anticipated by nor made obvious by the art of record, and are now, therefore, in condition for allowance.

In the event that the Examiner finds remaining impediment to a prompt allowance of this application that may be clarified through a telephone interview, the Examiner is requested to contact the undersigned attorney.

Dated this _20_ day of July 2004.

Respectfully submitted,

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